CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Runnelstown Utility District	
Public Water Suppl	y Name
# 560005	
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water	Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Com Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. I system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, public customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedu email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please chec.	bed in a navement of local circulation, or provided to the
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Atte	
☐ Advertisement in local paper (attach	copy of advertisement)
🔀 On water bills (attach copy of bill)	
☐ Email message (MUST Email the me	ssage to the address below)
Other TNTERNET WEDS	π€
Date(s) customers were informed: 5 / 1 / 2017	1 1 1
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a co	opy) Date Emailed:/_/
☐ As a URL (Provide URL)
☐ As an attachment	
☐ As text within the body of the email r	nessage
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of p Name of Newspaper:	
Date Published://	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations	Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the	
http://msrwa.org/2016ccr/runnelstown.pdf	
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution to information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bur	with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Select of	one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Runnelstown Utility District PWS#: 0560005 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Miocene Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Runnelstown Utility District have received a moderate ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard McLendon at 601.964.1802. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Runnelstown Utility District located at 14 Pumping Road, Petal, MS. The annual business meeting will be held on June 15th 6:00 PM at the same location.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as saits and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

				TEST RESU	ILTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactiv	ve Conta	minants						
7.Combined Uras	nium N	2012*	.5	No Range	ppb	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic	Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2016	.0384	.00970384	ррт	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposit

14. Copper	N	2012/1	4*	.3	0		ppm		1.3	AL=	1.3 Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
16. Fluoride	N	2016		.191	.143191		ppm		4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; wate additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
17. Lead	N	2012/1	4*	1	0		plop		0	AL=	=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	
Volatile On	rganic	Conta	mina	ants								
76. Xylenes	N	2016		0017	No Range		ppm		10		10 Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories	
Disinfectio	n By-	Produc	ts									
81. HAA5	N	2016	5		No Range	ppb		0		60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.	
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	11.9	9	No Range	ppb		0		80 By-product of drinking water chlorination.		
Chlorine	N	2016	.70		.57 – 1.87	ppm		0	MRD	L=4	Water additive used to control microbes	

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Runnelstown Utility District works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

ACCOUNT NO 011366101 SERVICE ADDRE 4220-A HWY	03/23 s	M SERVICE TO 04/25	RETURN THIS STUB WITH RUNNELSTOWN U' 14 PUMPING S PETAL, MS 601-584-	FILITY DISTRICT TATION RD 39465	PRESCRTED U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT NO. 89
72358	62588	9770	PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE NET AMOUNT 141.30	0UE DATE 05/15/2017 SAVE THIS 5.00	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE GROSS AMOUNT
WTR F-P PAST DUE NET DUE >> SAVE THIS	61 1 79 >> 141 >> 5	.24 .00 .06 .30 .00	2016 CONSUMER REPORT AVAILA RETU. 011366101	CONFIDENCE	